

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.
Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIII.....No. 276

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HARRY DUMPTON,
WITH NEW FEATURES.
BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE NEW DRAMA
OF LAMBE.
WILSON'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BAYNE'S OPERA
BOUQUET.—BAYNE'S BLUE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
SIRION HERRARD.—DRAKE'S LIPS.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A DARK HOUR
FOR DAY.—FOREST OF BONDY.
GERMAN STADT THEATRE, No. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
FOOT PLAYS.
NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—LAST NIGHTS OF
FOOT PLAYS.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—STROPHIAN MINSTRELS, 25, LORETTA HOBBS.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 75 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, BOWLING, 40, BAYNE'S BLUE.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENT, BOWLING, 40, BAYNE'S BLUE.
TODD PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—COMIC
TODDERS, 211 BOWLING, 40.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—THE GREAT
ORIGINAL LINDARD AND VANDERVELLE COMPANY.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, 171st street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.
DODWORTH HALL, 206 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED
SIGNOR BLIZZ.
PIKES MUSIC HALL, 224 street, corner of Eighth
avenue.—MORVON'S HIBERNIAN.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—THRO,
THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.
MRS. E. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
FIREWORKS—BLACK EYES SUBAN.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—MARRA-NIELLO, OR THE BLACK FOREST.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 2, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated
yesterday evening, October 1.

Queen Isabella of Spain was formally deposed by
the provisional junta of government, a national
assembly called out and great financial and commercial
confidence exhibited in the new order of
affairs. Prim and Serrano were expected in
Madrid. Nothing definite had been arranged as
to the future ruler or plan of government, with
the exception of the "denunciation" of a republic.
The ex-Queen is to be sheltered in the castle of Pau
by Napoleon. The London journals intimated that
Victor Emmanuel's second son may be called to the
throne of Spain. Some of the French journals an-
ticipate a civil war in Spain.

Pope Pius the Ninth invites all dissenting religious
bodies to "rejoin" the church during the Council in
Rome. The North German exploring vessel Germa-
nia returned to Bergen, Norway, from the Arctic re-
gions. Four persons were killed by a railroad ac-
cident in England.

The life of the Viceroy of Egypt was attempted by
an assassin in Cairo.

Congress 94, 100. Five-twentieths, 73, in London
and 74, in Frankfurt, Paris House firm.

Cotton market, with middling upland at 10 1/2.
Broadstairs heavy. Provisions quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer Missouri, Captain Palmer, from Ha-
vana, September 26, arrived at this port yesterday.
The intelligence of the progress of the Spanish revo-
lution was furnished officially by Minister Concha to
the Captain General, who had furnished the favor-
able despatches to the city press for publication, some-
thing never done before. Other despatches, supposed
to be not so favorable, were suppressed. Much dis-
satisfaction is reported to exist among the Spanish
navy officers at Havana.

Our Mexico city letter is dated September 15. Gen-
eral Canito, who is accused of murdering General
Patoni, throws the responsibility upon his superior
officers, General Corona or the officials of the War
Department. He claims to have had private orders
for the shooting and demands a trial by Congress.
It is rumored that an attempt had been made to
poison Ortega, Patoni's chief prisoner. The troubles
with Lozada, the Jalisco fellow, are still brewing.
Lozada recently reviewed 15,000 men.

Correspondence and mail affairs from Hayti, St.
Domingo and the British Antilles are received. Sal-
vador had issued a lengthy proclamation to the citi-
zens and soldiers of Hayti offering amnesty to all the
disaffected who returned to their allegiance, and
congratulating his army on their late victories.
Cabral, of St. Domingo, had arrived at Kingston,
Jamaica. Bates was still pursuing his vindictive
policy.

An Atlantic cable despatch states that Don Do-
mingo Sarmiento, the new President of the Argentine
republic, had proposed negotiations for peace be-
tween Brazil and Paraguay. The Argentine republic
it will be remembered, is one of the Powers allied
with Brazil in the war against Paraguay.

An apparently widespread system of fraud in natu-
ralizing foreigners has been exposed in Philadelphia.
A man named Devine was arrested on Wednesday
night, having in his possession twelve certificates of
naturalization signed by Probationary Snowden, with
the court seal upon them, a blank being left for
name. James A. Watson, a voucher on nearly one
hundred naturalization papers, has also been ar-
rested. It is shown by the court records that thou-
sands of papers have been issued without giving the
genuineness of the vouchers.

Senator Cragin and Fernando Wood came together
accidentally at Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday night.
Cragin was serenaded and replied to a previous
speech of Wood, in which he characterized the fall
of Adam and the landing of the Pilgrims as the two
greatest curses that God had visited upon the earth.
Wood was afterwards serenaded and replied to Cragin.

In the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature a
bill to prevent colored persons from being elected to
office and a common carrier bill were lost. A bill
preventing an oath for voters at the Presidential elec-
tion was passed. Mr. Bryant (a republican member)
is about being elected because he holds an office
under the general government, which, it is claimed,
disqualifies him from holding a seat in the House.

In the Louisiana House of Representatives yester-
day two members from Baton Rouge were ousted
and their seats were given to negroes, although a
majority report of the Committee on Elections con-
demned the white members in their right to the
seats. The new Board of Police for New Orleans,
under the new law, have commenced their duties
and a number of the old members of the force have
been resigned.

The Alabama Legislature have passed a registra-
tion bill, but it is thought that there is now hardly
time to complete the registration in the State before
the Presidential election comes off. The republican
members still favor the casting of the electoral vote
of the State by the Legislature.
Governor Wells, of Virginia, last night repudiated
two men, one white and the other colored, who were
have been hanged at Norfolk to-day for an outrage on
a white woman. They had received the sacrament

and the gallows had been erected when the respite
came by telegraph. The people are indignant at
this exercise of clemency on the part of the Gov-
ernor.

The grand convention of the "boys in blue" assem-
bled in Philadelphia yesterday. The delegations
were received and welcomed by Mayor McMichael
at Independence square.

A despatch states that a body of Missourians en-
tered Arkansas some days ago, arrested four men
who were engaged in the murder of Captain Mason,
Superintendent of Registration in that State, and
after trial by a vigilance committee, hanged them.

The Louisiana Democratic Convention, assembled
in New Orleans, have adopted resolutions to nomi-
nate no person who is not eligible under the exist-
ing laws. On the strength of this five members of
the electoral ticket who were ineligible have re-
signed.

Rev. Thomas Hill has resigned the Presidency of
Harvard College.

THE CITY.

In the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the letter
from Street Commissioner McLean, asking for the
appointment by the Chamber of one arbitrator to
assist in examining the books and accounts of the
Street Department, in order that the dispute be-
tween the department and the Citizens' Associa-
tion may be put at rest, was received. The letter
was commented upon in very unfavorable terms and
referred to the Executive Committee.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention
commenced its second day's proceedings at St.
Paul's church, in this city, yesterday. Bishop Potter
presided and read his annual address. A report
was made on the proposed separate episcopacy for
Northern New York and the establishment of a Fed-
erated Council, in compliance with a resolution passed
at the last annual Convention. Debate ensued upon
it, and the Convention adjourned till this morning.

The Roman Catholic Synod in this city have en-
acted that no absolution must be given to free ma-
sons and that marriages must take place in church.
A motion to prohibit absolution to Fenians was lost.
There were 364 foreigners naturalized in this city
yesterday.

In the Court of Appeals yesterday the appeal of
General R. Butler from the decision of the Supre-
macy Court of the First Judicial district, which
affirms a decision of Surrogate Tucker ordering But-
ler, as executor of the estate of his brother, A. J.
Butler, to return an inventory of effects situated in
other States than New York, was taken up and
argued. The Court reserved its decision.

In the Westchester county Court of Oyer and Ter-
miner yesterday the trial of John Doran as an ac-
cused to the murder, on the 1st of August, 1866, of
Ellen Hicks, was resumed. Alexander Elliott, cousin
of the murdered girl, and her aunt, Mrs. Elliott,
were the only witnesses examined. The case will
be continued to-day. Thomas Baxter, who pleaded
guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree for the
killing, at Peekskill, in June, 1867, of one James
Cooney, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in
the county jail.

The steamship Hermann, for Bremen and South-
ampton, takes out \$4,974 in specie.
The steamer Revenue one was resumed before
Commissioner Guttman yesterday. The defense
examined Mr. R. T. Wood, who testified that Mc-
Henry, upon whose representations the charges
were made, had been refused a revenue appoint-
ment by Deputy Commissioner Harland because of
very damaging reports of his previous connection
with the department. McHenry on hearing that he
had been refused the office said he would get square
with Mr. Harland. Mr. Lincoln, of the Board of
Health, testified that McHenry's character was bad
and that he would want a "pretty large margin on
his oath" before he could be believed. Mr. Loeb,
who is represented by McHenry to have paid sums
of money to Harland and Rollins, also testified, stat-
ing positively that he never gave either of them any-
thing. He saw them the purpose of obtaining
the release of certain distillers and spirits which
had been seized, but the result of his efforts was
that all were condemned. The Court at this point
adjourned until Tuesday.

The steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mir-
house, of the Imman line, will leave pier 45 North
river at 3 P. M., on Saturday, 3d instant, for Liver-
pool via Queenstown. The European mails will close
at the Post Office at twelve M. to-morrow.

The National line steamship Erin, Captain Web-
ster, will leave pier 47 North river to-morrow (Sat-
urday) at three P. M. for Liverpool, calling at Queen-
stown to land passengers.

The Anchor line steamship Ithaca, Captain Mun-
ro, will sail from pier 20 North river at twelve M. to-
morrow (Saturday) for Glasgow, touching at London-
derry to land passengers.

The steamship St. Laurent, Captain Boncasse, will
leave pier 30 North river at eight A. M. to-morrow
for Havre and Havre. The French mail will close at
the Post Office at 4 A. M. on the 3d instant.

The steamship Sherman, Captain Henry, of the
Merchants' line, will sail from pier 12 North
river at three P. M. on Saturday, 3d instant, for New
Orleans direct.

The Black Star Independent line steamship Mar-
mon, Captain Faircloth, will leave pier 13 North
river at three P. M. on Saturday, 3d inst., for Sa-
vannah, Ga.

The stock market was, on the whole, strong yester-
day. Government securities closed strong. Gold
closed weak at 129 1/2, 129 3/4.

Prominent Arrivals.

Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Judge
Rigdon, of Boston, and General Bartlett, of the
United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Count J. P. de Alfaro, of Havana; Howell Cobb, of
Georgia, and Judge J. P. Sullivan, of New Orleans,
are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

O. R. Matteson, of Utica, is at the Astor House.
Dr. W. Gendelin, of Cincinnati, and Dr. R. P.
Taylor, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

Mayor M. T. Mills, of Detroit, is at the St. Nicholas
Hotel.

The Republican Party and its Mission—General Grant.

"No further extension of slavery" was the
grand issue upon which the republican party
came into power, and the first definite expres-
sion of this grand idea was given by the Buffalo
Free Soil Convention of 1848, upon which Mar-
tin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams
were placed in the field as the Presidential
ticket of the free soil party. The object of
Van Buren, which was achieved, was the de-
feat of Cass in requital for the pro-slavery
juggling of the regular democratic conventions
of 1844 and 1848, by which "Little Van" was
cut out of what he considered his vested right,
in another chance for a second term in the
regular democratic line of succession. Thus the
Southern slaveholding oligarchy, in engineer-
ing his rejection in '44, and again in '48, at
Baltimore, made of Van Buren a revengeful
Samson, who, with his arms about its main
supporting pillars, pulled their temple of Dagon
down about its ears.

Down to the year 1848 Northern opposition
to Southern slavery was too violent, imprac-
ticable and revolutionary in its demands to make
much headway. In denouncing the Union with
the "slave power" as "a league with death"
and the constitution as "a covenant with hell,"
and in demanding a separation of the Union
in order to rid the North of the sin and scandal
of slavery, the original abolition party of Gar-
rison, Tappan, Phillips and their associates
and followers, repelled alike the lovers
of the Union and the devotees of
law and order in the North, while fur-
nishing all the capital required by Calhoun
and his disciples for the founding of a secession
and Southern confederacy party in the South.
But Martin Van Buren, in 1848, upon his prac-
tical and attractive platform that thenceforward
slavery should be shut out of the Territories
of the United States, introduced the wedge which
split the democratic party in twain at the

Charleston Convention of 1860, and precipi-
tated by fire and sword the extinction of the
domineering Southern oligarchy with their
"peculiar institution."

The grand idea, we say, then, upon which
the republican party was organized in 1854
first came in a positive, practical and impres-
sive shape from Martin Van Buren as an in-
dependent Presidential candidate in 1848. The
great compromise measures of Henry Clay in
1850 gave a check to this free soil agitation,
which enabled poor Pierce to walk over the
Presidential course in 1852; but in his repeal
of the Missouri Compromise, which was a part of
Clay's adjustment of 1850, poor Pierce reopened
the box of Pandora and the door for the re-
vival in infinitely greater strength of Van
Buren's free soil movement. Thus, upon
the platform of "no further extension of
slavery," Fremont would have been over-
whelmingly elected President in 1856 but for
the third party movement of Fillmore, which
crippled the republican organization in all the
free States and assisted in suppressing it by
terrorism in all the South. In 1860, however,
this order of things was reversed by the
Charleston Convention. The democratic party
was torn to pieces, and from its Northern frag-
ments and the floating materials of the dis-
banded Know Nothing party the republican
party of 1860 came into power as on a Northern
whirlwind, the free soil platform of Lincoln,
like that of Fremont, being precisely the Van
Buren platform of 1848—"no further extension
of slavery."

The original mission of the republican party,
then, was simply to hold slavery to the ground
which it occupied and to provide that no
more slave Territories or slave States should
exist in the Union. Hence the rebellion upon
the heels of Lincoln's election. The South
Carolina chivalry were armed and ready for it
in 1851, after the admission, in 1850, of Cal-
ifornia as a free State, which broke the Southern
balance of power in the Senate; but South
Carolina was induced to wait for the co-opera-
tion of the other cotton States, and she got
them in 1860 and 1861. From this point the
original idea of the republican party—a check
against the extension of slavery—rapidly
ripened under the war into Lincoln's emanci-
pation proclamation—a military act which in
the outset he thought would be as futile
as "the Pope's bull against the comet."

Since then, with the suppression of the
rebellion, we have had the absolute abolition
of slavery and an interdict against its revival
engrafted upon the constitution itself. Here,
then, one would think the mission of the re-
publican party at an end. But with the final
extinction of slavery and the Southern slave-
holding oligarchy this new party of the North
assumed a new mission in the work of recon-
struction. The programme adopted for the
work in 1866 was that of the constitutional
amendment, article fourteen. Upon this plat-
form they swept the North, from ocean to
ocean, against the policy of Andy Johnson.
But the Southern States proving refractory
under the encouragements of Johnson, the
radicals of Congress in 1867 proceeded to a
harsher plan, involving Southern military gov-
ernments and a system of reconstruction based
upon universal negro suffrage. The Northern
elections of 1867 betrayed a heavy popular re-
action against this system, and in the eight
rebel States thus reconstructed there is no
more peace to-day than in the three which re-
main "out in the cold."

How is this business to be settled? General
Grant will be triumphantly elected in con-
sequence of the stupidity of the democracy in
fighting their battle of 1868 upon their platform
of 1864. But what will be the policy of Gen-
eral Grant? In adhering strictly to the con-
stitutional amendment fourteen he will leave
the reconstructed States to settle the distur-
bing question of negro suffrage for themselves;
and if so, within a year or two, by the law
of gravitation, the vote of the black laborers will
be in the hands of their white employers from
Virginia to Texas. But this amendment says
that Congress shall have the power by ap-
propriate legislation to enforce its provisions,
and the Congress elected with Grant may thus
undertake the reconstruction over again of the
States reconstructed and which are now sup-
posed to stand on the same footing as New
York and New Jersey. What then? Then
we may look for a reconstruction of parties,
beginning with the clashing and disintegration
of the diverse elements of the republican party
in Congress and ending with the restoration
of the democratic party to power on a new
and substantial foundation. At all events, we
expect that the mission of the republican party
will be ended with Grant's administration, and
that after him a new party will come to the
front, and that the present radical faction will
disappear among the things of the past.

Another Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

The terrific nitro-glycerine explosion which
occurred on a train of cars near Urbana, in
Ohio, last Tuesday, destroying the train,
injuring the engineer and fireman and demol-
ishing a house a quarter of a mile distant from
the railway, is but another warning against
the danger involved in the careless transpor-
tation of explosive materials. The horrible
accidents occasioned by nitro-glycerine very
properly led not long ago to the introduction
in Congress of an act to regulate its use and
transportation. It is certainly high time that
legislation should be enforced to prevent the
recurrence of such incidents. In due time,
doubtless, it will become possible to make
nitro-glycerine as valuable and as safe an
agent as many other equally "good servants
and bad masters." On the Pacific Railroad it
has contributed very efficiently towards hasten-
ing the progress of a grand national enter-
prise of incalculable prospective advantages;
but until science shall have discovered some
means of safely storing and transporting nitro-
glycerine, the most rigid legislation will be
requisite to prohibit its being "smuggled"
into storehouses, or, as is alleged to have been
the case in the present instance, on board of
railway cars.

Blocking the Streets.—Who has authority
to prevent people who are building or repairing
houses from blocking up the streets with bricks
and mortar, obstructing the sidewalks and
rendering the passage of carriages and wagons
dangerous, if not impossible? Is it the Mayor
or the Street Commissioner? Whoever it is
who permits this nuisance to exist is highly
reprehensible and deserves to be brought to
account for gross neglect of duty.

No Spanish Revolution.

The Spanish revolution, so far as it has
gone, has read but one lesson—that the
cause of Queen Isabella is hopelessly lost.
Perhaps it is safe to add that with her has
perished the last hope of the Bourbon. Mad-
rid still remains quiet—a fact which proves
above all others the intensity of feeling which
has set in against the Queen. As we have
said before, there is not the shadow of a
chance for a republic. The Junta which we
knew yesterday had been formed has already
"denounced" the idea. Prim and Serrano were
anxiously expected in the capital, and much
will depend on what they may suggest. Mean-
while we learn that the Queen is in France
and is to be the guest of Napoleon. It is
very strange to find Napoleon acting as the
protector of the monarch who was the last
and the most unwilling to recognize him as
the ruler of France. Time does, indeed,
work wonders as well as secure re-
venge. The prospect is as dark as
ever. One thing only is clearly manifest—that
Napoleon has a chance of giving expression to
his favorite idea about the Iberian peninsula.
The opportunity seems to have come at last.
If Spain will not declare herself in favor of a
republic the next best thing for Spain to do is
to invite the King of Portugal to take charge
of the entire peninsula. As Prince Napoleon is
brother-in-law of the Portuguese monarch the
presumption is that the entire Bonaparte
interest will tend in this direction. As the
house of Braganza has a good record there is
no substantial reason why Spain, who seeks
her proper place among the nations of
Europe, which wishes peace and prosperity,
should object. That this would be a very de-
sirable arrangement no one can doubt, although
the mind of England turns towards the se-
lection of the Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor
Emmanuel, as an available candidate for the
vacant throne. If Napoleon can effect either
it will give him almost absolute control of the
South of Europe, or what is perhaps more to
his purpose, of the Latin race. But the
chances are many, and speculation as yet is
full of hazard.

Who Owns the Streets?

There is a popular opinion that the people
own the highways of the city. They pay their
taxes to keep them in repair, and one would
suppose that they are entitled to free transit
in pursuance of their business or pleasure in the
streets. But it appears that a few individuals
have the privilege of crowding the community
off the sidewalks by unsightly piles of old
bricks, blinding them with lime dust, hustling
them aside by squadrons of hod carriers and
otherwise usurping the right of way. Cannot
we build houses, as they do in other cities,
without piling up these obstructions? In Paris
or London no such nuisance would be tolerated.
Is it not the duty of the police to insist that
they shall be removed? The law forbids
placing obstructions in the streets, and prob-
ably the policeman reports their existence when
they come within his beat, but with his report
at the station house the matter ends. No pro-
ceedings are taken to enforce the law. The
nuisance is permitted to remain. How is this?
There must be power invested somewhere to
keep the streets open for the ordinary traffic
of the public. There are streets in the city to-day
so blocked by the debris of buildings at either
side as to render the passage of vehicles im-
possible, and "no thoroughfare" has become
the order of the day. Now the question is,
who owns the streets?

The Decline in Gold and the Prevailing Stringency.

Gold declined yesterday afternoon to 139 1/2,
a lower point than it has touched for several
months past, and the bears are predicting a
still lower price for that fluctuating standard
of values. The rapidity of the recent decline
is due to sales of coin by the Treasury and the
operations of the speculators, nearly all of
whom are at present in the bear interest. It
is somewhat remarkable, not to say suspicious,
that the government should have had no gold
to sell when the price was 150 and money was
abundant, and that it should be a seller now
at much lower figures in the midst of artificial
monetary stringency engineered by the bears
in gold, government securities and railway
shares. Wall street openly accuses certain
high Treasury officials of being parties to the
movement to look up greenbacks for the pur-
pose of forcing a decline in market
values; and the latter cannot complain,
under the circumstances, of the opinion in
which they are held. These sales of coin are
made secretly, so that the public has no means
of knowing their extent, and the Assistant
Treasurer refuses to give the necessary
information, so that the bears are enabled to
magnify their amount to suit their own pur-
poses. The practice of the Treasury in selling
gold and bonds secretly through brokers is a
grave abuse, the correction of which is de-
manded by the public interests. It only dis-
turb values for gold to decline rapidly under
speculative influences; for it is certain to react
upward again, and the speculators are the only
gainers by these fluctuations.

The artificial pressure for money caused
loans to be made in some instances yesterday
at seven per cent in gold; but the holders of
stocks resisted it very successfully, and both
government securities and railway shares ad-
vanced materially in the face of it,
the market for securities of all kinds
closing strong. The indications now are that
this disgraceful movement to create panic by
interfering with the circulation will prove bar-
ren of results on the Stock Exchange, and
that the unscrupulous brokers, bank officers
and others connected with it will be signally
defeated. It is, however, to be regretted that
there is no law to punish them as they deserve
to be punished. But for the efforts of these
men the money market would have continued
easy at four and five per cent, and into this
condition of ease it will subside again after the
end of the present week, by which time the
quarterly returns of the national banks will
have been practically completed and the con-
spirators will be powerless for further evil.

Pope Pius the Ninth Anticipated.—Pope
Pius the Ninth has addressed an apostolic
letter to the non-Catholic religious bodies all
over the world, informing the members of the
coming Council in Rome, and urging them to
seize the opportunity of joining—"rejoicing,"
he calls it—the Church. In this, as in many
other matters, his Holiness is behind the age.

his pastoral invitation having been anticipated
weeks since by the conversion "calls" of John
Allen and Tommy Madden here in New York,
which embrace everybody—Jesuits, Catho-
lics, irreligious, no religion, and so on down
to the "wickedest" persons, all of whom can
have a chance and no questions asked. As
the Roman letter specifies "religious" bodies
Kit Burns is again ruled out.

Our American Prima Donna—The New School of Artists.

Italy has had the honor for a long time of
supplying the world with operatic artists. The
tenors, sopranos, baritones, contraltos and
basses of that country have monopolized the
opera houses and concert halls of all countries.
They have spread as far and have been al-
most as numerous as that other class of Italian
artists, the itinerant and ubiquitous organ
grinders. Occasionally there has been a
Swedish nightingale, a German linnnet, an
English lark, or a French canary, but these
are rare exceptions; almost all the sweet
warblers come from sunny Italy. Under its
bright skies and in its transparent atmosphere
the sweetest and richest voices have been
produced. The people of all civilized nations
have been greatly indebted to that country
for the refined and exquisite pleasure of hear-
ing the finest singers in opera. This great
gift to the Italians has led also to the highest
cultivation of music in Italy, and, as a conse-
quence, that country has produced the best
composers and teachers.

But Italy must now look jealously to her
laurels, for America threatens to eclipse her
in supplying the operatic world with singers.
Within the last few years our prima donnae
have not only held the first position in opera
here, but have become the favorites in Europe
as well. We may mention the great success
and popularity of Miss Kellogg abroad, Mrs.
Van Zandt (Madame Vanzani), who was offered
an engagement by Mapleson in his proposed
grand operatic campaign in this country; Miss
Harris, who created a sensation in London,
and whom the London Times praised highly;
Miss McCulloch, who, with her rich, fresh
voice and personal beauty, was the star
at the Academy one season; Minnie Hauck,
who has been engaged by Strakosch to
take the place of Patti for a general
European campaign, and the Queen of
Song, Patti herself, who is also an American
and who acquired her voice and education
here, though born of Italian parents. Many
others might be named who are coming into
favorable notice, but these have already ac-
quired fame. In fact, we have a number of
the finest singers in this city and throughout
the country, nightingales, canaries and all
sorts of warblers. It is not uncommon to hear
in private life ladies with the richest voices
and best musical education who are not in-
ferior to the first professional artists.

It is only lately that operatic managers and
music masters have turned their attention to
the fine voices and musical wealth found in
this country, and the discovery seems to be as
surprising as the finding of gold in California.
There is, too, in several cases, something quite
romantic in the development of our American
prima donnae. For example, Minnie Hauck,
who seems destined to take the place of Patti,
was a year or two ago a poor little girl living
in a garret in Stanton street, unknown and
little dreaming of the future before her. Her
parents were poor and her father a mechanic.
Her parents were residing in New Orleans
during the war, when a lady of wealth and
musical taste there, hearing Minnie sing, was
so struck with her voice that she kindly under-
took to give the child lessons. After the
family returned to New York and while living
in Stanton street some one passing the house
heard the young girl singing and mentioned
the circumstance to Mr. Jackson, a music
teacher and organist at Christ church, in this
city. It so happened that the congregation of
Christ church wanted at that time a soprano
voice for the choir. Miss Hauck was requested
to go to the church to let the congregation
judge of her vocal ability. The result was she
was engaged immediately, and the poor girl, in
her delight at such unexpected good fortune
and at the prospect of being able to help
her parents in their struggle for a living,
exclaimed fondly, "Now, father, we shall
be able to get along!" The organist
was delighted with her and did all he could
to improve her musical education. Subse-
quently she took lessons from Italian singing
masters, and then, step by step, from the
church choir to the concert room, and from
there to the opera, she acquired the reputation
which has placed her in the front position as a
prima donna. Miss Hauck, like Miss McCul-
loch and Miss Harris, is very young and pos-
sesses the charm of youth, beauty and fresh-
ness. Indeed, it may be said that in all our
American singers known to the public there is,
besides a sweet and silvery tone of voice, a
remarkable freshness, naturalness of manner
and bearing, refinement and beauty of a char-
ming and delicate order.

With such qualities as these and a universal
love of music we are forming a new school of
artists—a school that is already rivalling and
promising to eclipse the Italian. For this we
are indebted to nature more than to art, for in
art we are yet behind Italy and some other
countries in Europe. The climate and trans-
parent atmosphere of America, particularly of
the Southern and Middle States, are similar to
those of Italy, and undoubtedly produce a
similar effect upon the vocal organs. If
American voices do not have quite the fulness,
strength or robustness of the Italian they make
up for that in sweetness, clearness, delicacy
and rich silvery tones. We speak now espe-
cially of female voices, for we have yet but few
male public singers. The men of America
turn their attention to business more than to
the cultivation of the voice or music, though
there are, no doubt, as many fine male as
female voices. In all probability this country
will be looked to hereafter by music masters
and opera managers for leading artists. Ital-
ian, German and French composers, teachers
and managers should emigrate to America, for
they will find abundance of materials and em-
ployment here and will be better rewarded
than in the Old World. New York, the
wealthy, beautiful, great and rapidly growing
metropolis of this Continent, must become the
home of art as well as the centre of commerce.
It will rival Paris and the other capitals of
Europe in this respect, and at no distant
period will surpass them all.

The Street Commissioner and the Citizens' Association.

Street Commissioner McLean, undamied by
the attacks of the Citizens' Association—that
mysterious body which rides "into print upon
the back of the venerable Peter Cooper," as old
Mother Goose rode upon her broomstick—has
taken up the gauntlet again and boldly enters
the lists in defence of dirty streets, obstruc-
tions of the highway, patched up wharves and
piers, and the thousand other nuisances from
which the community has to suffer. Having
already replied to the documents published
under the signature of Peter Cooper, Mr.
McLean disdains to make any further answer
to the Citizens' Association, which he de-
nounces as an institution under the control of
a man of straw named Sands, that excellent
philanthropist, Peter Cooper, being merely the
nomen et preterea nihil of the establishment.
Consequently the Street Commissioner ad-
dresses his last communication to the members
of the Chamber of Commerce. He evidently
thinks that any further controversy with the
Citizens' Association would be only waste of
time, type and paper; so he appeals to the
representatives of the commercial community
for judgment.

Mr. McLean proposes that the Chamber of
Commerce shall appoint a competent person to
investigate this whole matter of alleged fraud
and imposture in the management of the
wharves and piers and the reckless expendi-
ture of money supposed to be used in keeping
them in repair. He proposes that this dele-
gated commissioner shall act in concert with a
person appointed by himself to enter upon the
investigation. This is all very well; but it is a
very pretty piece of business. The remedy,
after all, for the nuisance which the wharves
and piers are as they now exist is to remove
the whole of them and substitute good stone
piers along our entire water front, suitable to
the requirements of a great maritime city like
New York.

The New Magneto-Electric Light.

We published yesterday a very interesting
account of the new magneto-electric light used
on board the New York and Havre mail steam-
ship, the St. Laurent. This splendid light is
almost as brilliant as that of the sun. It will
penetrate the densest fog a distance of two or
more miles, and its rays can be seen at night,